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SINN FEIN'S REPLY.

REJECTION, BUT READY FOR FRESH NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. De Valera Argues that Proposals are not "Dominion Status."

(Reuter's Service.)

London, September 4.
The Irish reply rejects the Government's proposals on the ground that they are not Dominion status and says the rejection is irrevocable but that Sinn Fein is ready immediately to appoint plenipotentiaries on the basis of the principle of government by consent of the governed.

Later.
Mr. De Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George's letter of the 26th ult. says that the Irish, too, are convinced it is essential that some definite immediate progress should be made towards the basis on which further negotiations can usefully proceed. He describes the historical references in Mr. Lloyd George's last communication as fallacious, and says that the essential data of the problem are, firstly, that the people of Ireland, acknowledging no voluntary union with Great Britain and claiming as fundamental the natural right to choose freely for themselves the path they shall take to realise their national destiny, have by an overwhelming majority declared for independence and established a republic.

Not Invitation to "Free and Willing Partnership."

Great Britain, on the other hand (continues Mr. De Valera), acts as though Ireland was bound to her by a contract of union that forbade separation. The circumstances of the supposed contract were notorious, yet on the theory of its validity the British Government and Parliament claim to rule and legislate for Ireland even to the point of partitioning Irish territory against the will of the Irish people and killing or casting into prison every Irish citizen refusing allegiance. The British Government's proposals are based fundamentally on the latter premises. The Irish rejected the proposals and the rejection was irrevocable. The proposals were not an invitation to Ireland to enter into a free and willing partnership with the free nations of the British Commonwealth.

Conditions would Divide Ireland Artificially.

The proposals were an invitation to Ireland to enter under conditions determining that her status would be definitely inferior to the status of these free States. The Dominions were all guaranteed against domination by the major State, not only by acknowledged constitutional rights giving them equality of status with Great Britain and absolute freedom from control by the British Parliament and Government, but by the thousands of miles separating them from Great Britain. Ireland would have guarantees neither of distance nor of right. The conditions sought to be imposed would divide her into two artificial States, each destructive of the other's influence in any common council, and both subject to the military, naval, and economic control of the British Government.

"Neutral and Impartial Arbitrator" Proposed.

The Irish were willing that a neutral and impartial arbitrator should judge between diametrically-opposed interpretations of history and the fact of geographical propinquity held by the British Government and the Irish. The British Government refuse and threaten to give effect to their view forcibly. If the British Government adopt that course, the Irish can only resist. Force will not solve the problem; it will never secure victory over reason and right. Threats and force must be set aside from the beginning as well as during the actual conduct of the negotiations. The respective plenipotentiaries must meet untrammelled by any conditions except the facts themselves, and must be prepared to reconcile subsequent differences not by appeals to force, covert or open, but by reference to some guiding principle on which there is common agreement.

"Government by Consent of the Governed" as the Test.

The Irish proposed the principle of Government by consent of the governed. It is a simple expression of the test to which any proposed solution must respond if it is to prove adequate. On this basis only, the Irish see a hope of reconciling the "considerations which must govern the attitude" of Britain's representatives with the considerations that must govern the attitude of Ireland's representatives, and on this basis the Irish are ready immediately to appoint plenipotentiaries.

AUTOMOBILE GRAND PRIX.

Frenchman Wins in Record Time.

Brescia, September 4.
The automobile Grand Prix, the course of which is thirty times over, a lap being 17 kilometres, 400 metres, was won by the Frenchman, Goux, on a Ballot machine in 3 hours, 35 min, 9 sec. The average speed was 144 1/4 kilometres hourly—a world's record. The second was a Frenchman, Chassagne, and the third an Italian, Wagner, close up. During the race Bordino covered the seventh lap at a speed of 155 kilometres hourly.

Belgian Wins Cycle Race.

Paris, September 4.
A cycle race from Paris to Brét return, a distance of eight hundred miles, was won by the Belgian, Mottiat, in 55 hours, 7 min, 5 seconds. The Frenchman, Christophe, was second in fifty-five and a half hours.

AVIATION GRAND PRIX.

Frenchman's Success.

Brescia, September 5.
The Frenchman, Sadi, in a Le Comte, won the aviation Grand Prix of three hundred kilometres in 73 min, 9.1/5 sec. averaging 144 miles per hour. An Italian, Brakpapa was second in 89 min.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN EN ROUTE.

Paris, September 3.
The French Ambassador to Japan, M. Claudet, has left Marseilles for Japan.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Precautions Against Food Shortage.

(Reuter's Service.)

Simla, September 4.
Owing to the rapid rise in the price of foodstuffs, especially of wheat, the Government of India has decided to continue the prohibition of the export of wheat and flour, at least till the end of March. In order to prevent depletion of stocks or enhancement of prices, supplies for the military will be as far as possible purchased abroad. In order to encourage private imports of wheat, particularly from Australia, and to assist the Indian flour mill industry, the Government has decided to permit the re-export of imported wheat in the form of flour to the extent of 50 per cent. of the weight of the wheat imported.

Admission of Natives to Foreign Dept.

Simla, September 4.
With the approval of Mr. Montagu, it has been decided to introduce a substantial Indian element into the foreign political department of the Indian Government. Recruitment will be made from the Indian members of the Civil Service Indian commissioned officers in the Indian Army, and in cases of special merit from officers of the provincial Civil Services.

The Moplahs' Desperate Resistance.

Calicut, September 4.
The fight at Tirurangadi which resulted in the capture of the rebel leader, Alimussaliar, and forty-two other Moplahs, lasted several hours, the rebels resisting desperately to the end. About forty Moplahs were killed, while two British soldiers were killed and four wounded. The rebels used a kind of rocket carrying a sharp spike. A quantity of explosives and weapons have been captured. As a result of the rebellion the harvesting of the first crop is almost out of the question, and in many parts fear is entertained in regard to the second crop owing to the wholesale paralysis of labour. A Madras message states that trouble is still brewing at Mannarghat, and hundreds of refugees are fleeing to Palghat. Reports of robbery and plundering are arriving from Ponnani. The local police have telegraphed saying that the treasuries at Ponnani and Chavgar are threatened, and requesting urgent military aid. It is reported that an ultimatum has been sent to the rebels demanding their surrender in forty-eight hours.

Rebels Seeking Flight.

Bombay, September 5.
The situation at Malabar is easing, as the rebels are fleeing from the troops into the jungle. Alimussaliar (the Moplah leader) and a number of other Moplahs have been safely conveyed to Calcut.

GERMANY'S FIRST CASH PAYMENT.

French Protest Against Non-Participation.

Paris, September 3.
The Government has refused to sanction the Allied financial experts' agreement, under which France had to share in Germany's first cash payment. The Allied conference is to reconsider the matter soon. *Havas.*

Collisions With Police.

Berlin, September 5.
The Government has also issued a proclamation concerning agreement upon Imperial measures. On the other hand, sanguinary collisions between the police and demonstrators are reported from Coburg and Bavaria, where a number were wounded by hand-grenades and gunfire.

FRENCH WHEAT CROP.

Record Yield per Acre.

Paris, September 3.
According to an official statement, this year's French wheat crop is nearing three hundred and twenty million bushels, with a record average yield of twenty-four bushels per acre.—*Havas.*
(Other Telegrams on Pages 2, 3 and 5.)

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

SINGAPORE TRAM.

Singapore Sept. 3.
Without considering the report of Mr. Dyson, the expert from Pangaea, Singapore Municipality will offer \$100,000 sterling for the acquisition of the tramways less the cost of putting the plant in good running order. Subject to verification the stores are at present valued at \$53,000. This is a final take or leave offer.

TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY.

Shanghai, Sept. 4.
The Tientsin-Pukow Railway has resumed. The passengers walked a quarter of a mile north of Mentsze.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

Shanghai, Sept. 4.
American exports to China during July were \$5,700,000 and the imports from China \$10,000,000.

CORDILLERE AND GLAUCUS.

Shanghai, Sept. 4.
The Cordillere and Glaucus have both been dry docked.

PRAYA MOTOR SMASH.

This Morning's Accident.

A motor-car accident resulting in serious injury to a coolie occurred on Connaught Road West this morning as Mr. R. Weusthoff, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, was coming to his office from Repulse Bay. When approaching the Yuen On Wharf (a Canton steamer jetty) the driver of Mr. Weusthoff's car was about to pass a moving tram, it is said, when a Chinese suddenly darted out from in front of it. To avoid an accident the chauffeur used the brakes causing the automobile to skid sharply on the wet asphalt road. The car shot across the road and knocked over a pedestrian walking near the pathway and the front part of it went over on to the pavement two feet below the surface of the road.

The coolie was seriously injured and he was rushed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. His case was diagnosed as a compound fracture of the skull and at the time of going to press he was still unconscious. Mr. Weusthoff and the driver of the car were not scratched and the car escaped being badly damaged. The front right-hand wheel mudguard was buckled and the buffer was broken off. Further damage was not reported but the car was taken to the hospital.

THE DAVIS CUP PARTICIPANTS.



W. T. Tilden (U.S.A.), who scored a sensational victory over Shimidzu in the challenge round of the Davis Cup Singles Championship.



Wm. M. Johnston (U.S.A.), who was also successful against a Japanese rival, Kumagae, the former winning by three sets to love.



Senko Shimidzu, the famous Japanese player, who won the two first sets against Tilden. Subsequently he was handicapped by an attack of cramp.



Ichio Kumagae, a resident in America, who has been described as superior to his compatriot. Possibly he was not in his best form against Johnston.

REVENGE FRUSTRATED.

Release of H.K. Chinese in Canton.

The final act of the drama surrounding the arrest and imprisonment at Canton of Mr. Chan Shuhong, a well known Hongkong business man and ship owner, seems to have now taken place. It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. Chan was decoyed to Canton and there arrested at the instigation of a military official. The prisoner was thrown into a filthy cell, but managed to let his friends know that his life was in danger. As he was a British subject, the British Consul-General intervened on his behalf and it only succeeded in getting the conditions of the imprisonment ameliorated but demand the man's release.

One Canton correspondent now informs us that Mr. Chan was liberated on Thursday last, being handed over to the British Consul-General on the Shamen. Rumour has it that Chan was arrested because he was a witness in a case at the Hongkong magistracy some five years ago in which a man was charged with taking part in armed robberies in Kwangtung. Extradition proceedings were then being taken and Chan gave evidence. The charges failed and the man was liberated, the Court holding that he was purely a political offender. Lung Chak-wong was then Tachun, but with the change of government the man has since risen to be a military officer of high rank. It was on his orders that Chan was enticed to Canton and arrested, a desire for revenge having led the officer to such a length.

The British Consul-General's demand was a strong one and Chan's release was at last obtained. On Thursday the man was conveyed to the Shamen by motor car.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The final episodes of "The Son of Tarzan" are being screened at the Kowloon Theatre to-day—Page 12.
"Mr. Fixit" holds out at the Coronet for one day more—Page 12.
Mee Cheong advertises photography in natural colours—Page 2.
Lane, Crawford have a fine stock of Community Plates—Page 3.
The University advertises particulars of the next matriculation examinations—Page 4.
The H.K. Rope Coy. announce an interim dividend of \$1. per share—Page 4.
A British Company requires the services of a Chinese gentleman on a commission basis—Page 4.
Watson's advertise Bath, Sals and other toilet necessities—Page 6.
There are two mailboxes to-day at the World Theatre—Page 4.
Lammett's are selling off Crystal Glass Table Water on September 10—Page 4.
Get Getbest's Best Bird Seed—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 8 1/2 d.
The Weather.
2 p.m. Barometer—29.70. Temperature—78. Humidity—90.
Lighting-Up Time.
Lighting-up time to-day, 6.37 p.m.

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A BRIBERY CHARGE.

A Cigarette Vendor And
A Solicitor's Clerk.

That she offered a bribe of \$50 to Sergeant Elston with a view to inducing him to do an act contrary to his duty, was the allegation against a woman who was charged before Mr. R.E. Lindell on Saturday. Defendant is a street cigarette vendor. Sergeant Elston stated that defendant was formerly the owner of a cigarette stall at the corner of Jubilee Street, in Connaught Road Central. In consequence of the discovery that she had obtained the pitch from another woman by deceit, witness warned defendant to move several times and she complied in the middle of July. Since then she had interviewed him three at his office, in the Central Police Station, in connection with the restoration of her pitch, the last occasion being the 31st ult. when defendant handed him a sealed envelope containing a cheit signed by one Au Cheuk Sang. Witness knew Au Cheuk Sang. The latter accompanied defendant twice to the Station, and described himself as an assistant clerk to Mr. Longinotto, solicitor. Defendant's previous request for her reinstatement at the pitch in Connaught Road had been refused. After receiving the cheit, Sergeant Elston continued his work of filling up licences. A few minutes later, when he asked defendant the object of her visit, she handed him another envelope containing two \$10 notes, nine \$1 bills and \$1 in ten-cent pieces. Witness then went across to the new police building to inform the Captain Superintendent of Police, but, failing to find the superintendent, returned to his office. He again asked defendant what she wanted and she replied "I have given \$50 to Mr. Au Sang, your brother and this \$50 is for you." Then, as if by way of an after thought, she said "Give \$10 to Lo Yiu" (the original and present occupier of the Jubilee Street pitch). Sergeant Elston said he had no brother in Hongkong and could not understand what defendant meant by saying she had given \$50 to his brother. Defendant was subsequently charged.

Defendant alleged that, after perusing the cheit, Sergeant Elston put out his hand and asked for the other envelope. She complied. Her instructions from Au Cheuk Sang were not to hand over the money until the Sergeant demanded it.

Sergeant Elston denied this. After a Chinese clerk in the hawkers' licensing office had given corroborative evidence, Au Cheuk Sang went to the witness-box.

He was warned by the Magistrate that he was under no obligation to say anything which would incriminate himself.

Au said he had been a solicitor's clerk for fifteen years. He admitted that he wrote and signed the cheit, imparted the instructions mentioned by the accused and went with her twice to the hawkers' licensing office. Defendant approached him several times with regard to her pitch, the last time being on the 30th ult. when he gave defendant the cheit at his house and told her to put the \$50 in another envelope. On one of her visits he led to defendant that he had offered money to Sergeant Elston in connection with the matter in order to put an end to her consultations which were annoying him.

Mr. Lindell asked the witness if a solicitor's clerk of 15 years' standing would commit such misdemeanour.

Au said he had been asked to do so by the defendant. The case was adjourned until to-day. The Magistrate instructed the police to call Lo Yiu, the original occupier of the Jubilee Street pitch, as a witness.

A NEW "INTERNATIONAL."
 At the annual conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions, at University College, Bangor, the meeting adopted without discussion the proposal referred to in the annual report, to approach the trade unions of the English-speaking countries of the world to ask whether they are willing to take part in an international trades union congress of English-speaking peoples for the unification of trade union policy in those countries whose institutions and democratic ideas are similar in character. This, it was explained by a member of the management committee, was an attempt to wrest the purely labour and industrial movement away from the theorists of the Continent. America, Canada, and South Africa had practically agreed to participate.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

The Americans have won the Davis Cup.
 New York, Sept. 4.
 In the challenge round for the Davis Cup, Johnston (America) won the first, second and third sets from Kumagae (Japan), 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.
 Shimidzu (Japan) beat Tilden in the first set 7-5 and the second set 6-4, but Tilden won the third, fourth and fifth sets and the match 7-5, 6-2, 6-1.
 After the third set Shimidzu suffered from cramp in the legs, necessitating rubbing, and was also forced to change his shoes. Many spectators opined that the Japanese stood a high chance of winning except for this.
 In the doubles Williams and Washburn (America) beat Shimidzu and Kumagae (Japan), 6-2, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5. America thus retains the Davis Cup.

Johnson v. Kumagae.
 The weather was hot and there were ten thousand present at the Davis Cup matches. Johnston rapidly took the first three games of the first set, forcing Kumagae into a series of errors. The Japanese took the fourth against Johnston's service, also the fifth, mainly due to the latter's mistakes and wild play. Johnston won the sixth, gaining two points by perfect placing. The point score was: Johnston 28, Kumagae 19.

In the second set Johnston took the first three games, only losing four point. He also won the fourth but Kumagae rallied and captured the next two. He was warmly cheered for the style in which he won the sixth against Johnston's service. Kumagae won the seventh but lost the eighth, Johnston subjecting him to backhand a continual bombardment and causing his opponent to make errors. The point score for the set was: Johnston 34, Kumagae 29.

In the third set Johnston's accurate playing and fast driving won him the first two games. He lost the third chiefly owing to putting three shots into the net. He captured the fourth easily, Kumagae not even attempting returns twice. Kumagae won the fifth owing to several of Johnston's mistakes. Then Johnston went ahead and took the set. The point score was: Johnston 30, Kumagae 17.

Tilden v. Shimidzu.

The excellence of the play in the Tilden-Shimidzu match continually evoked bursts of cheering. Tilden won the first three games in which he utilised to deadly advantage his chop strokes and vicious drives. He lost the next three through a series of errors. He put many balls out in side line drives but, recovering, played carefully and took the next two games. Shimidzu, mainly

by clever placing and his opponent's errors, won the next three, also the twelfth and set, owing to two perfect lobs and two errors by his opponent. The point score was: Shimidzu 48, Tilden 39.

Tilden, who seemed to be feeling the heat, he playing carefully and quietly, won the first game of the second set. Shimidzu took the second, fighting for every point. Tilden lost the third through two double faults and two in the net. But he retrieved the position by clever corner drives, capturing the fourth. His mistakes gave Shimidzu the next two but the American, reasserting himself, took the seventh with four service aces and the eighth by a remarkable burst of speed. Shimidzu going ahead took the next two games and set. Point scores: Shimidzu 31, Tilden 30.

Tilden started the third set wildly and dropped the first two games. The Japanese played as steady as clockwork but without particular brilliance. Tilden steadied himself and captured the next four by splendid driving. Shimidzu, placing excellently, took the next three. Tilden frequently drove out of the court and frequently double-faulted. Shimidzu meanwhile played almost perfect lawn tennis. Tilden pulled off the tenth after being within a point of losing the set and match, then the eleventh, and although nearly exhausted, he managed by sheer will power to win the twelfth. Tilden 55, Shimidzu 49.

After a rest the American revived and won the first by rushing up to the net. Shimidzu took the second and Tilden the third by good service and smashing. Shimidzu won the fourth off his own service and Tilden the next four by good placing and ran out. Tilden 30, Shimidzu 10.

In the fifth set Tilden completely recovered and took the first off his own service. The Japanese won the second by clever placing and the American the third by a terrific service. Shimidzu was most gallant but Tilden won the next four, the last of which was one of the most remarkable seen here in years and both players were crated. Tilden 25, Shimidzu 12.

The Doubles.

There were eight thousand spectators present. The weather was hot with a cool breeze. The team work of Williams and Washburn was far superior to that of their opponents, who were frequently forced out of position. Two placements by Washburn materially assisted in giving the Americans the first set. The Americans took their place at the net in the second set, smashing the Japanese returns. The latter tried to lob but most of the lobs were short. The Americans made numerous errors in the third set in which Kumagae made several pretty placements. The games at the beginning of the fourth went alternately to the Japanese and Americans but in the fifth the Japanese forced ahead. After deuce was called on the errors of Washburn, and the clever placing of Kumagae, the expert cross-cut driving of Williams was the turning point in the ninth game and in the tenth Williams put the Americans in the lead with two placements to which Washburn added another.

(Continued on pages 3 and 5.)

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THE AGITATION IN INDIA.

Lord Ronaldshay's Advice.

By his latest address to a trade deputation, writes a correspondent in a Calcutta paper, Lord Ronaldshay (Governor of Bengal) has added to his reputation as a believer in the frank, honest discussion of things as they are, and not as Mr. Montagu and the Government of India would have the world believe them to be. The public life of the country, said Lord Ronaldshay, was becoming polluted by propaganda, circulated in will, abusive, and lying speeches. He asked—

Can you or anyone suggest any other conceivable motive for the circulation of such falsehoods except the determination to sow broadcast the seeds of race hatred? And this is the movement which claims also for itself the sanction of religion.

The following is a characteristic passage of his speech, in which the Governor urged the deputation to have the courage of its convictions and do for itself the work for which they now look in vain to the Government—

You have come to consult me to-day as to the best means of countering this violent unrest which the non-co-operation movement has brought into existence. In view of what I have said are not the means obvious? Place before the people the simple truth. You know as well as I that the credulity of the masses is being unscrupulously played upon. Why, the first excuse given for the railway strike was the rumoured murder of a member of the railway staff by the police—a story which was a pure fabrication. I could give you example after example of amazing falsehoods which have been circulated among the people by the agency of peripatetic speakers and by other means.

"BESTIR YOURSELVES."

I know that stories of this sort take time and trouble to overturn. All the more reason, if you desire order and progress under the reformed constitution, that you should beset yourselves to make known the truth. You will receive all possible help from the officers of the Government. You have but to ask for it. Orders to render all the help they can in placing the sober truth within reach of the people have been issued to all officers.

This is the crying need of our time—the propagation of the truth. The Government would be glad to do more in this way, but it is handicapped by the decision of the Legislative Council not to grant the money necessary for the Publicity Department. We will do our best, but it is obvious that so long as the Legislative Council holds the opinion that a Publicity Department is not necessary we have not a free hand in the matter. Put this surely is only another reason for greater activity on the part of others.

You may ask what further action the Government is prepared to take. The Government has already been driven to take proceedings against persons who by violence of language have rendered themselves liable to the penalties of the law or who have been guilty of criminal intimidation.

To describe this as a policy of repression is a travesty of language. I notice that a speaker at a meeting held yesterday is reported to have said they were being persecuted for love of their country. Nothing could be further from the truth. They are not being persecuted at all; they are being placed on trial because of the extravagant violence of their language they appear to have committed a breach of the law. I have yet to learn that violent and abusive language calculated to bring the Government or any class of his Majesty's subjects into hatred and contempt to excite those addressed to acts of violence is the same thing as love of country. I should have thought that it was the reverse.

Here, again, you can do much to assist the cause of law and order. I can point out to those who are the victims of intimidation that it is their duty to themselves and to society to lodge complaints. It is difficult for the Government to help those who will not help themselves. You cannot only help in this way, but you can organize public opinion against toleration of wild abusive, and lying speeches.

CHANNEL TUNNEL PROGRESS. At the Folkestone Town Council last month the mayor, in granting the S.E. and C. Railway, for the Channel Tunnel Company, permission to use a new boring machine, said he welcomed the proposal as an earnest of what was to follow.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE MALABAR RISING.

London, Sept. 3. The latest telegrams from India indicate a lull in the situation. Alimudalior, the rebel leader, has been arrested.

Madras, Sept. 3. Disturbances continue between caste Hindus in the Audidravida mill areas which have been patrolled by military all night long. The police intervened in a serious fracas and were furnished with stones.

Simla, Sept. 3. The military have taken over charge at Tirurangudi where a number of Moplahs have surrendered without fighting. The warship Comus has left Calicut as naval assistance is no longer necessary.

Calicut, Sept. 3. In addition to Alimudalior, thirty Moplahs have been arrested. Particulars of the murder of a retired Hindu inspector of police who staunchly supported the Government, show that the rebels stuck his head on a pole and carried it through the bazaar. It is reported that three hundred Hindus of Melmuriashom have been forcibly converted to Islam.

Madras, Sept. 4. In the course of a speech at the Madras Legislature, Governor Willingdon declared that the religious fanaticism of the Moplahs was an instrument used by the leaders of a widespread and dangerous organisation who were only watching an opportunity to attempt violently to overthrow the Government and the whole civil administration. Although the policy of the Government had been as far as possible to avoid exciting public opinion they had resolved to enforce the observance of law and order and punish the guilty.

MOROCCAN MUDDLE.

Paris, Sept. 3. Moroccan telegrams depict the Spaniards' position as critical. Melilla, the seat of the Spanish Administration, is stated to be encircled by Moors and twelve hours of desperate fighting occurred almost at the gates of the town. The foregoing is hitherto not confirmed from Spain.

Madrid, Sept. 3. The newspapers are indulging in recriminations regarding the responsibility for the present predicament. The exempted men of the 1920 class are shortly being called up and supplies are being prepared with a view to the organisation of an advance from Melilla.

RUSSIA'S GREAT DISTRESS.

London, Sept. 4. According to news received in London, M. Trozky, addressing an extraordinary meeting of the Moscow Soviet on the 30th ult., inveighed the Allied countries for inviting Rumanian aggression with the object of depriving Russia of corn from Ukraine. Dealing with the famine situation, he declared that the richer countries, instead of helping, confined themselves to talking and Russia must count upon herself alone.

The American Red Cross Commissioner to the Baltic States, who has just arrived in Paris from Riga, opines that over two million Russians will die of famine despite the help the whole world can offer. He estimates a daily cost of a million dollars for feeding the starving with a pound of bread daily.

Viscount Curzon has written to the Lord Provost of Glasgow supporting the Lord Mayor of London's suggestion that every city and town in the kingdom should immediately inaugurate relief funds. The Government is anxious that every assistance should be given.

RUSSIA AND NORWAY.

Christiania, Sept. 3. A Russo-Norwegian commercial agreement has been signed to-day. It follows the lines of the Russo-British agreement in stipulating for abstention from propaganda and does not prejudice previous claims for compensation and restitution from either side.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

London, Sept. 4. The trouble between Austria and Hungary about Burgenland is still unsettled. It is hoped that strong remonstrance from the Allies will induce Hungary to yield without bloodshed.

DAIL EIREANN'S REPLY.

London, Sept. 4. It is stated in Downing Street that De Valera's reply to the Premier is not likely to be available for publication for some days.

Later. It is understood that Government circles consider the Sinn Fein reply a definite rejection of the Government's proposals. The situation is regarded as extremely grave.

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA.

Nairobi, Sept. 4. Abyssinian raiding parties have crossed the border to Kenya. The Britishers have evacuated Gaddadunna and Sulemuddo without casualty. The military authorities admit the raids but are reticent. They state the latest reports are that the district is quiet but the situation is believed to be serious. The enemy is extending his advance further inland but details are at present unobtainable.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Sept. 4. At Hastings against Sussex, in glorious weather, in the presence of four thousand spectators and on a perfect wicket, the Australians scored 385. They made a poor start with 72 runs for five wickets, but Armstrong made 155 unfinishing and with Andrews, who gave a fine display for 132, added 248 runs for the sixth wicket. They were out the bowling, but the fielding was always good.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

London, Sept. 4. Owing to the hard ground and uncertainty as to the runners there is no official betting at present on the St. Leger.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION.

The Hague, Sept. 4. Queen Wilhelmina received twenty members of the International Law Association at the Royal Castle at Apeldoorn. The Congress concluded after adopting rules regarding the maritime carriage of goods.

JAPAN'S SHIPPING ENTERPRISE.

London, Sept. 4. The London Maru, 15,500 tons, has been launched at Birkenhead. She is the largest ship built for Japan for some years.

NOTICE

ONEIDA COMMUNITY
RELIANCE PLATEThe silverware of
lasting satisfaction

SILVER DEPT

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

"! SAFETY FIRST! "

YOUR MONEY and JEWELLERY

SHOULD BE KEPT IN THE

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CASH BOX

EVER CONSTRUCTED.

NEVER SOLD IN HONGKONG BEFORE.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED BY

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

GERMAN DYES AND TEXTILES.

Glasgow, Sept. 4. With reference to a recent announcement that German dye-makers have formed a powerful combine with a view to cutting British dyes from the world's markets and putting prohibitive prices on dyes unobtainable from British makers, it is now announced that from 1st September, German dyes for silk piece goods have been advanced three hundred per cent, making twelve hundred per cent over the pre-war rates.

German textile houses, anticipating the official declaration of peace, have inundated home consumers with offers to supply under British prices, emphasising the favourable character of exchange.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, Sept. 2. The French Government has submitted to the League of Nations a motion suggesting instituting a special commission for controlling international armaments. As the French delegate, M. Noblemaire, pointed out in an interview, the motion will set to naught the rumours that France is still permeated with militaristic ideas. The Council of the League, before proceeding further with the Upper Silesian question, decided to entrust the Committee, including Chinese, Belgian, Brazilian and Spanish delegates, with a survey of the whole problem.—Vale.

THE FRENCH HARVEST.

Paris, Sept. 3. The Minister of Agriculture has reported to the Cabinet that the forthcoming harvest will approximate eighty-five million quintals, including two million from the Upper Rhine. The exceptionally high average of 16.40 quintals per hectare is anticipated from the Lower Rhine and Moselle areas.

INDIA'S CROP PROSPECTS.

Simla, Sept. 3. The monsoon brought abundant rain throughout the country during August. In some parts it was excessive. There was a much-needed break in the rains in southern and western India in the latter part of August but the monsoon is again strengthening in those regions. The condition of the crops and the agricultural outlook for the whole country is excellent.

AFGHANISTAN OBSCURE.

London, Sept. 3. The Daily Telegraph understands that the Anglo-Afghanistan negotiations for a treaty of friendship have been broken off.

(Continued on page 5.)

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"CALCHAS"	5th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KHEMUN"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ELPENOR"	27th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLAUCUS"	4th Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"NINGCHOW"	11th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	5th Oct.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"EUMAEUS"	7th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"TELEMACHUS"	20th Oct.	Rotterdam & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TALTHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"TYNDAREUS"	5th Oct.	
"PROTESILAUS"	2nd Nov.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"ATREUS"	7th September.	via Suez
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PASSENGER SERVICE

"ASCANIUS"	10th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd September. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd Sept., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1921.

CHEAPER ROLLS-ROYCES.

Messrs. Rolls-Royce, Limited, announce that the price of the Rolls-Royce chassis has been reduced from £2,100 to £1,850. In this connexion they state:—"We are anxious that our customers who in the future order Rolls-Royce chassis should enjoy the benefits arising from the reduction in engineering wages and cost of material."

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GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.
No matter what your respiratory system may be suffering from, HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE will give you instant relief. It is a powerful expectorant and bronchodilator, and is equally effective in all cases of asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough. FAMED FOR FIFTY YEARS.
Sold in the U.S. by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Country. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SHARKS OFF THE COAST.

Six-Foot Specimens Reported in Bristol Channel.

Bristol Channel bathers are threatened by a new terror.

One of the Cardiff pilots reports that four sharks were sighted about half a mile from Nash Point (on the Glamorgan coast, about 18 miles west of Cardiff).

The sharks are described as being from four to six feet in length.

Several varieties of large dog-fish and small sharks are found around the British coasts.

The fox-shark, or thrasher (known to scientists as *Alopias vulpes*) follows the shoals of herrings, pilchards, and sprats, destroying great numbers, and often doing much damage to nets. It often attains a length of 15 feet, including its long, narrow tail, which often exceeds in length the remainder of the body.

The Greenland shark (*Laemargus borealis*, which sometimes grows to 25 feet, sometimes strays from Arctic waters to the latitudes of great Britain.

The tope (*Galeus*) is a dog-fish common on the coasts of England and Ireland. It is of a slate-grey colour, and attains a length of six feet. Another dog-fish (*Mustelus vulgaris*) is also common on our coasts. It attains a length of from three to four feet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULTIES.

Berlin, Sept. 3.

Bavaria has taken umbrage at the Imperial Government's precautionary decrees, as, for example, that in newspaper prohibitions the contending Federal States should first be consulted.

There was plain speaking at a meeting of the Reichstag Vigilance Committee which supervises affairs during the Parliamentary recess. The Independent member, Herr Dittman, described Munich as the headquarters of monarchist plotters, to which the Bavarian delegate retorted that Bavaria was accustomed to be governed from Munich and not from Berlin, whom he warned not to draw the bow too tightly. Herr Wirth created a sensation by condemning the threatening tone of the Bavarian's speech, stating that the tension between the working population and the parties of the right was enormous. Herr Wirth left it to the Assembly to discover where the responsibility lay.

Suppressing Monarchist Demonstrations.

London, Sept. 4.

The firmness of the German Government in resolutely suppressing monarchist reactionary movements has gained for them much popular respect which has hitherto been somewhat lacking. Last week's events proved that German labour, both moderate and extreme, will support the Government to uphold the Republic. They vigorously suppressed monarchist demonstrations, such as the Sedan celebrations, in various parts of Germany. Bavaria, which has hitherto been resisting the firm measures of the Central Government, appears to be yielding to pressure, and the Bavarian newspapers, which defied the Berlin order to suspend publication, have now ceased to appear. The Saxon Government is strongly supporting the Central Government.

The Allies regard favourably the strengthening of Herr Wirth's ministry, because it is a guarantee that it will carry out the Versailles Treaty.

AMERICA'S UNKNOWN HERO.

Paris, Sept. 4.

According to the *Matin* the United States Embassy has officially notified the French War Office that General Pershing will come to France at the beginning of October to fetch the body of an American unknown soldier, which will be transferred to the United States for burial at the Arlington National Cemetery near Washington. General Pershing will be accompanied by an American private who will choose the coffin. It is expected that Marshal Foch will attend the burial, which will probably be held at the end of October with great solemnity.

CENTURIES OF PEACE.

Washington, Sept. 4.

In the course of a letter which was read at the centennial celebration of peace between Canada and America, President Harding points out the centuries of peaceful relations with the British Empire and the fact that a boundary of three thousand miles remains unfortified as examples which mankind yearns to follow and he believes the time is at hand when a long step may be taken in that direction.

AMERICAN MINING TROUBLE.

Washington, Sept. 3.

Four thousand troops have started for Mingo in the West Virginia mining district, where, it is reported, firing between the miners and police continues.

GRAIN TRANSPORT IN AMERICA.

Washington, Sept. 4.

The Inter-State Commission has authorised reductions in railway rates for grain from the middle and western to the eastern States up to 4½ cents per hundred pounds.

NEW PHILIPPINES ADMINISTRATOR.

Washington, Sept. 3.

General Leonard Wood has retired from the Army on his acceptance of the Governor-Generalship of the Philippines.

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

New York, Sept. 3.

Mr. Elihu Root's declining of nomination of the International Court of Justice was conveyed in a letter to Signor Tittoni, who thereupon suggested the prominent American jurist, Mr. John Bassett Moore, ex-Assistant Secretary of State.

THE COTTON GAMBLE.

New York, Sept. 3.

The excitement and activity in cotton has continued. All options have touched new high levels despite heavy realisations and sellings for a reaction.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

Mexico City, Sept. 4.

Representatives of American oil interests have reached an agreement with Dela Huerta, Minister of Finance, but it lacks Obregon's signature. Americans express satisfaction with the agreement.

ARRIVAL OF NEW U. S. MINISTER.

Dr. Schurman's Views on Pacific Conference Prospects.

Notwithstanding the early hour of the C. M. S. Mankin's arrival yesterday from San Francisco, Dr. J. G. Schurman, the new U.S. Minister to China, was given a most hearty reception by the various Consular officials, American residents and Chinese to the number of about 150, who were assembled at both the jetty and wharf, writes an interviewer in the N.C.D.N. of the 25th inst.

The vessel docked at about 8 a.m. at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. A reception committee brought Dr. Schurman and his family by launch to the Municipal Jetty to be met by a military guard of honour supplied by the American Co., S.V.C. The Municipal Band also turned out and marched with the Volunteers to the Consulate-General.

There were no further official functions in connexion with the welcome, as the visitors desired to rest after a somewhat stormy voyage across the Pacific. They were informally entertained during the morning at the residence of Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General, when the following guests were invited:

Col. R. Marr-Johnson, Commandant, S.V.C. Commander H. D. Randall, Mr. Mahlon F. Perkins, Consul, Mr. R. P. Tenney, Mixed Court Assessor, Major and Mrs. Holcomb, Mr. Lynn W. Meekins, Mr. E. L. Everett, Mr. V. G. Lyman, Dr. W. T. Findley, Mr. A. R. Hager, Lieutenant Olsen, Mrs. T. E. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Sites, Mrs. H. P. Sailor, Mr. and Mrs. Don D. Patterson.

The following day a reception was held in Dr. Schurman's honour by the University Club at the Columbia County Club, and later aiffin was given by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and allied organizations, while Mr. Crane's successor was also the guest of the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association.

THE MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

Asked what was the present attitude of the American people toward the Chinese, Dr. Schurman said that he never knew of a time when so much interest in China had been taken by the American people. The attitude of the American people had always been one of friendship, but in the past they had suffered from lack of knowledge of Chinese affairs, and interest in China and the Chinese had been confined to a comparatively small circle. Today the people were better informed about China, the Chinese people and Chinese problems, and interest in all things Chinese was far wider and deeper than ever before. Sympathy with the Chinese was universal.

"The fact that China has become a republic has no doubts helped to draw the two peoples more closely together in the bonds of sympathy," said Dr. Schurman.

"America is conscious of having had a large influence in China's modern education, and there are thousands of Chinese young men and women now studying in the colleges and universities of America. As a result of this increasing intercourse and knowledge the American people follow with great sympathy China's efforts to solve the great and difficult problems which confront her, and they most earnestly hope to see in the Oriental republic a strong, united and efficient government commanding the confidence of its own people and the respect of the civilised world."

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

The Pacific Conference, said Dr. Schurman, called for the

consideration of the subject of disarmament and also for the consideration of Pacific and Far Eastern questions. "There are two or three things that may be mentioned in connexion with it even at the present time," he stated. "I place high among these the fact that China has been invited to be represented at the Conference along with the principal allied and associated nations, and the American Government by inviting China to participate in the Conference, gives her a fine opportunity to put before the world her needs, desires, aspirations, and policies. I deem myself fortunate in being appointed American Minister to China at a time when China is receiving such marked recognition at the hands of my government."

A second thing, the Minister believes, to be emphasized in connexion with the Conference is that it combines the question of disarmament with the question of national policies. "Wars arise from a conflict of national policies. Nations will not lay down the tools of war until they have removed the causes of war. Disarmament, or a restriction of armaments, must depend on the finding of solutions for questions which now give rise to conflicting national programmes. The way to get peace is to eliminate the causes of war. With mutual understanding and good will and a spirit of conciliation it seems not too much to expect that differences in point of view and disputes over unsettled issues may be overcome through the Washington Conference."

A WORLD BLEED WHITE.
"Another point of importance," continued Dr. Schurman, "is this. The world is suffering from impoverishment and depression of trade. The War has destroyed vast amounts of capital which today is needed for productive purposes. There is, however, no way of filling up the vacuum except by thrift and savings both on the part of individual and nations. One of the largest items of expenditure by all governments is for military purposes. After the Great War which has bled the world white, it should be possible to cut off or to reduce this great item of expenditure. Capitalists, labourers, and consumers, all alike, are interested in this exercise of national economy. What the nations spend for military purposes they cannot of course have for productive purposes. From the economic point of view, therefore, the Disarmament Conference at Washington may be regarded as an important step in the direction of the re-establishment of industry and the revival of trade and commerce."

STIFFER EXAMS.

Higher Standards at the Universities.

Modern Bachelors of Science are much more "brainy" than the older generation.

This, writes a correspondent, applies not only to all the science men, but to the degrees in the liberal arts. Also it applies to all the Universities.

Local authorities who require qualified men and women now recognise that a second-class at an Honours Degree exam. at London University is a "good honours degree, and entitles the holder to higher payment."

Many who have followed the progress of the matriculation papers year after year declare that this hurdle in the race for diplomas is getting stiffer every year. The last "matric." was declared by some to have been the stiffest ever put up.

REASONS FOR ADVANCE.

Inquiries yesterday among professors at the Universities, where

NANCY'S PASSION PLAY.

Said to Surpass Oberammergau.

Many tourists are thronging Nancy, where the Passion Play is being presented by hard working French villagers under the direction of their parish priest, Canon Petit. Indeed this Passion Play is fast gaining a popularity which, before the war, was accorded only to that presented in Oberammergau.

The French Passion Play will not, after this presentation, be acted again until 1931. Canon Petit having decided that the sacred story must not be cheapened by too constant repetition and theatricalism. In the next few years a strong effort will be made to erect a great theatre in Nancy where the play can be appropriately acted and where thousands can hear it every Sunday. The parish hall where it is now being presented is entirely too small for this purpose.

More than 700 players are employed this year to act the roles and not one receives a cent for his labours.

Tourists who have seen the Nancy Passion Play have expressed surprise that it has not been advertised as has that of Oberammergau. As a matter of fact, the French villagers that take part in the play appear to be interested in only two things in life—their crops and the success of their Christian work. They have no time to carve statues of the Christ's cradle or of the Magi to be sold with a doubtful blessing by paid agents.

Canon Petit has passed a year searching in European museums information regarding costumes, and those used in the presentation of the Nancy Passion Play are as nearly historically correct as it is possible to make them. Until the beginning of the world war he used the text of the Oberammergau Passion Play, but finally the Germans prohibited this and Canon Petit decided to rewrite the story for his own people.

According to religious students and theatrical critics, once having seen the Nancy Passion Play produced with the simplicity and fervor of French peasants and labourers it is easy for one to understand why the Bavarians tried to do everything possible to stop it or to cause it to fail.

One hundred and fifty thousand persons saw the Nancy Passion Play last year and its fame is growing rapidly. Canon Petit predicts that more than a quarter of a million people will see it this year.

the subject is often discussed, showed how true this is; but there is this to be said: No deliberate intention for an advanced standard in the examinations has been made. It has followed naturally from the advancement in learning and teaching.

"Progress of education is such that the man who became a Doctor of Science many years ago only passed an exam. for that high degree such as would be provided for the Bachelor of Science to-day," said one.

"This can be objectively proved by an investigation of the papers printed for the exam. to-day and the papers set for the purpose 15 to 20 years ago.

"One almost has a feeling that the old Bachelor of Science got his honours on what would give no more than a pass in matriculation to-day."

In the last two years there has been an enormous increase in matriculants and passes in the intermediate exam. for degrees, and this will mean that in 1922 and 1923 competition will be even keener.

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Birth.

McCANN.—On 3rd September, at 19 Chatham Road, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith McCann, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1921.

PREPARATIONS FOR WASHINGTON.

Since the announcement that China had been invited to the Washington Conference considerable activity has been displayed by officials, merchants, and students. These, of course, are the classes from which such activity as is forthcoming would naturally emanate. He would be a bold prophet who would forecast the day when China will have developed what can seriously be named Public Opinion. Such a force, the prime necessity for a progressive state of society, is an impossibility at present, with 90 per cent., perhaps a lot more, of the people uneducated. In default of general interest among the Chinese in the fate of the forthcoming Conference, it is good to see that at least the more advanced sections of the huge republic are bestirring themselves, albeit their efforts might be better directed than some of their proposals give indications of. It is not easy to gauge with precision the strength of the movement. Meetings have been held and resolutions passed under the auspices of societies with high-sounding titles when only half a dozen people have attended, but as reports of resolutions come along every other day the assumption is that in the aggregate an appreciable number of Chinese are interesting themselves in their country's welfare.

Another factor should not be lost sight of. Remembering Burke's dictum, it might be classed as the most important of all. The Fourth Estate of China cannot be compared with the Press of a European country nor with the Press of Japan; but, on both the English language and the vernacular sides, it is emerging into greater prominence and has shown symptoms of ambition in discussing the Conference. Two new daily papers and a monthly magazine have made their appearance with a view to championing China's cause in connection with the international assembly. The function of the Press is to supply one of China's greatest needs—an educator. This premises the ability to read; but even the circulation of news and opinion among the limited reading public helps towards its gradual dissemination. The capital has got as far as to form a body called the Peking People's Association, which has a singularly democratic sound for the centre of a country steeped in conservatism. How far it will justify its label remains to be seen. Apparently this association promoted the new monthly, the first number of which was issued the other day. We have not seen the publication—from a description of it we judge that the magazine is not a very happy example of literary propaganda, being distinguished more by zeal than by judgment; but the point we are considering at the moment is what degree of concern the Chinese are exhibiting.

One plan stated to have been adopted at Peking is admirable in principle. Whether it produces something useful or ends in a burlesque may afford a criterion of the Chinese appreciation of practical politics. A prize is to be offered for the best essay on how China's case should be presented to the Conference. We trust that the essays will not be characterised by the nugatory formalism of the literary tradition, out-rivalling the empty dialectics of Europe's mediaeval scholastics. The Conference promises to provide China with an exceptional opportunity to lay her position before the world. With trouble in Central China added to the old North and South feud, there is greater need than ever for patriotism and statesmanship on the part of all factions.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

No Consideration.

The relaying of electric cables along the streets of the City is, of course, a necessity. Under ordinary circumstances no one, except the perpetual "grouser," could possibly grumble at seeing roads and pavements up for this purpose; people would much sooner have the convenience of the light and power brought them by the cable than complain of the temporary inconvenience of "road up." But there is a time for all things and there should always be displayed a little reasonableness towards the pedestrian public by those who hack our roads and pavements to pieces. Saturday morning was indecently wet and those who were forced to be abroad in the City felt thankful for the protection of verandahs, but in Queen's Road, from Pedder Street to Ice House Street, the protection of the verandah on the north side of the street was a hazardous thing to seek. Coolies wielding big sledge hammers, huge holes in the pathway everywhere (sometimes only a narrow ledge left on which to walk), mud and water in a too liberal plenty and the coolie path-breakers indifferent to pedestrians, either few or many. This path has been opened up for days, but in fairly dry weather one has not minded walking in the road for the length of the opening. Why was it necessary on Saturday morning, a morning on which pathways had to be used, for these workmen to continue their operations? The public deserved a little more consideration than it received. Just because the verandah made the pathway the only possible place, the workmen thought they had a right to stay in the dry and do their work. A thought for the pedestrians? Never. Some P.W.D. official should have made it his business to clear all these workmen out, telling them to come back when the ordinary pedestrian could have used the roadway. The Hongkong Electric Company's workmen were committing a very annoying obstruction.

A Serious Incident.

The news from China during the past week has not been very inspiring. Things are moving slowly indeed towards the much-to-be-desired settlement of the issues between north and south. On Saturday there was grave news reported in Canton from the Yangtze valley. Wu Pei-fu has certainly lost a great deal of popularity, and if the stories to hand of his cutting the river embankment in order to drive out Hunanese troops is true, together with the consequent heavy loss of life and property to the peaceful farming folk, then sympathy with Hunan will possibly grow so big in the south that the threatened concerted attack on the north will take place sooner than was expected. If Peking thinks it can subdue the south by military action of that sort it is mistaken, as is clearly pointed out by the tone of the Canton papers. All that Peking can hope to do is to stave off a well-planned attack by the south, but it will only encourage that attack by indulgence in tactics that arouse the sympathies of all. One thousand people have been drowned and 2,000 were subsequently killed, it is reported. A serious incident.

State Intervention.

The launching in Hongkong last week of another steamer for the China Navigation Company and the recent launching in Shanghai of a boat for the China Merchants fleet shows that shipbuilding in the Far East is still holding its own in competition with other parts of the world. From the financial point of view, also, the Docks at Hongkong and Shanghai would seem to be working on a profitable basis. In Australia, however, where the State has intervened in the shipbuilding industry, the national yards are proving a colossal failure. The facts are worth noting. In a statement which the Commonwealth Minister, who is in control of shipbuilding, recently submitted to Parliament, we get the actual cost per ton of building ships for the Government under State auspices. Of the vessels now in commission particulars are given of seven which cost from £29 7s 2d per ton to £30 3s 3d per ton. The tonnage of the various vessels ranged from 5,604 tons to 6,170 tons. The estimated cost of the vessels now being fitted out is £29 per ton, and of those now on the stocks £30. It is not surprising to learn under these circumstances that it is not

DAY BY DAY.

PUBLIC OPINION IS ALWAYS READY TO PROSTITUTE ITSELF TO ITS OWN INTERESTS.—Napoleon.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony on Saturday.

The Night Swimming Fete at the Victoria Recreation Club will be held on Wednesday the 7th inst. weather permitting.

A female labourer was accidentally drowned by falling from the gangway whilst conveying coal aboard a junk from the Tung Chung Yard on Saturday.

Among those who arrived in the Colony by the Empress of Japan were Miss Pitts, Dr. Marriott, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. E. F. Aucott, and the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. L. Martin.

In order to meet the wishes of the players the Billiards Championship Team League will be on the League system. Secretary of Teams are requested to forward the names of players to Mr. Oxberry as soon as possible.

His Excellency the Governor will open the new Class-rooms of St. Joseph's College to-day at 6 p.m. Lady Stubbs has kindly expressed her desire to be present. Past and present pupils, their relatives, friends of the College are cordially invited.

The results of the shorthand examination held recently at the Italian Convent were as follows:—Elementary: First Best, Miss Agnes Gill; Second Best, Katherine Hunt; Third Best, Muriel Tanaka; followed by Dolores Talma, Mary Medina, Laura Figueiredo, Alice Marsh, Frances Dunn, Mercedes Castillo, May Dillon and Laura Dunn. Theory: Elizabeth Ward and Bertha Santos. Full Certificate: Vida Williams, Edwina Rogers, Lina Rosa, Agnes Fung, Mollie Rahman, Annie Cordeiro and Laura Santos.

Eleven raids were made by Revenue officers for illicit opium during the week-end, the places visited being mostly opium dens. The active measures taken by the officers have compelled the smugglers and dealers into using very ingenious means for concealment, one of these being a tin oil lamp the flat back of which swings on a hinge and reveals a secret recess fitted into the oil basin. This recess contained five tins of opium when the lamp was taken by the officers, and produced as evidence before the Magistrate this morning.

AGGRIEVED SERGEANT.

Cheeky Chinese Fined.

For the being cheeky to an Indian Sergeant, a Chinese this morning was fined \$5. With an aggrieved look the Sergeant went into the witness box and gave evidence to the effect that he was talking to a constable near the Hung Hom Police Station when the defendant in passing him, insulted him with these words: "Hello, Indian devil, what are you talking about?" As if this was not enough, the witness continued, the defendant made fun of his words by imitating them in a ridiculous manner. Questioned by the Magistrate, the defendant tried to make out that it was all a misunderstanding. "He was talking to a friend in the Tung Koon dialect, and it was possible that the Indian, who naturally was not acquainted with that dialect, might have thought that he was being mocked."

Mr. R. E. Lindsell disbelieved the defendant's story and fined him as stated.

Intended to lay down any more vessels in the State yards for the Commonwealth Line. There is a general feeling in Australia in face of the publication of these figures, and what has happened at the Coccat Island yard, where gross incompetence and mismanagement are alleged to have prevailed, that the State is out of its depth in attempting to establish a shipbuilding industry. It is far too costly a business, and although Australian opinion is said not to be unfavourable to attempts being made to establish the industry, present circumstances are altogether against success being achieved.

WOPING MURDER CASE.

Trial Commenced.

The Supreme Court was packed with Chinese this morning when Young Ko was brought before Mr. Justice Gompertz at a special Criminal Session to answer to a charge of murdering an actor named Li Siu-fan at the Woping Theatre on August 16th. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General conducted the case for the Crown and prisoner was defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkin.

Mr. Jenkin drew attention to the fact that prisoner had been marched from the goal to the Court in the pouring rain and was wet through. A change of clothes had been sent for and Counsel asked His Lordship if he would allow prisoner, when arrived, to change.

The Attorney General outlined the story for the prosecution, explaining what had occurred by means of plans. Deceased was shot whilst acting on the stage of the Woping Theatre on the night of Aug. 16th. There were a number of actors on the stage and in the wings at the time and the shot was fired by a man who stood in the front row of the stalls. It all happened very quickly and the murderer, having fired the shot, made his way along the stalls, up some steps, and out through one of the exits. A Chinese detective happened to be in the theatre at the time and heard the shot fired, and when the man left the building he showed great promptitude and dashed out after him. The murderer ran into a lane, followed by the detective. He climbed over a gate and the detective caught him up and actually touched the man but was unable to hold him. Prisoner was caught in Gilman Street, and he struggled so violently that it took three constables to secure his arrest. As the murderer was running away, he threw down a long coat which he had been wearing in the theatre at the time when he fired the shot, and as the coat fell, there was a sound of something heavy falling with it. When the coat was picked up the heavy object was found to be a Mauser pistol. One cartridge had been discharged and the pistol contained also a number of live cartridges. It might seem strange, said Counsel, that he should throw this pistol down when it might have assisted him to escape, but the one shot that was fired jammed the mechanism and it was useless. Another pistol was found near another exit, but Counsel thought that somebody was carrying that weapon and threw it away because they thought they might be connected with the murder; Counsel was of the opinion that this second pistol had nothing at all to do with the case. Counsel said he could give no motive for the crime but that did not affect the case. If they (the Jury) were satisfied that prisoner was the man who fired the shot they must find him guilty. The motive did not affect the case at all.

Dr. W.B.A. Moore, Medical Officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital, said a Chinese was brought to the Hospital by Inspector Field at a quarter to ten on the night of Aug. 16th. He was unconscious and suffering from a wound in the front of the neck. He died fifteen minutes later. A post mortem examination was made. Witness described deceased's injuries and said death was due to injury to the spinal cord caused by the bullet wound. Evidence regarding the accuracy of the plans was given by Mr. F. C. Neville, and another witness gave evidence on the pistol, saying that a portion of the barrel had been filed down and the interior enlarged, with the result that when the shot was fired the cartridge expanded and the barrel split.

A woman who was sitting in the stalls on the night of the crime was next called and at the conclusion of this evidence prisoner was taken away and allowed to change his clothes.

An actor gave his version of the tragedy, being lengthily cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, and the Court then adjourned for tiffin.

The Jury were Messrs. R. Gray (foreman), C. E. Tenares, V. F. V. Ribeiro, R. S. Judah, J. J. Gutierrez, E. M. Xavier, D. J. Cuthill.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory on Saturday:—Typhoon in about 111 deg. Long. E. 22 deg. Lat. N. moving N.W.

FOR TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN.

The Story of the Wonderful Jars.

When a smooth tongued fortune-teller asks his client to bury some silver coins in a pot and watch them multiply, this is known among Chinese as "planting the silver tree."

Such a case was disclosed at the Police Court this morning when a fortune-teller was charged by Sub-Inspector Grant with obtaining a sum of \$113 and jewellery of the value of \$193 from a credulous Chinese woman. On Saturday evening, it was stated, the woman visited the house where the fortune-teller lived, and asked him to foretell her fortune. He told her to bring two ginger jars of identical appearance and size. When these were brought, he buried her money and jewellery in one vessel, while the other was filled to the brim with old iron. His idea, he said, was to transform the iron into gold and silver of an amount and value corresponding to the contents of the other jar. The fortune-teller, possessed another gift, which, however he did not disclose to the woman. He was good at palming and it did not entail much difficulty on his part to juggle with the jars so that the respective position of each jar was changed, and the jar which the woman thought to contain her valuables was in reality the other one which contained the quantity of useless iron. As soon as he could think of an excuse, the fortune-teller left the house ostensibly for the purpose of working further magic with the jar he held in

his hand, but as soon as he was at a safe distance he extracted the money and jewellery, pocketed them, and hastened to take the first train to Shikling to which place he had already taken the precaution of buying a ticket in advance.

But a constable overtook him before he could cross the harbour. The simple woman on discovering that she had been tricked, sought the services of the constable and together they caught him on the Praya. When searched practically all the money and jewellery was discovered.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A new microscopic wonder has just been announced. Mr. J. E. Barnard, who is in charge of the National Institute for Medical Research, has been able to photograph for the first time a living bacillus, and to reveal its structure. Hitherto it has only been possible to photograph with any detail objects that had been magnified 1,000 diameters, or a million times their size or area. Beyond this while it was possible still further to enlarge objects by the microscope the greater size did not give any more detail. The microscope began to break up the light itself, so that it was useless for revealing the texture of objects. Now, by using violet and ultra-violet rays, which have a shorter wave-length than white light, Mr. Barnard has been able to perform the amazing wonder of photographing the living germs of anthrax, magnifying them 3,500 diameters or over twelve million times their size, and showing their structure.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Aye, I suppose it canna be helped, but I wish that folks when they send me letters would send me something decent that could be printed now and again. Joe, he was just remarking the same thing the other day. As I've said before, some folks have an idea in their head that only ex-parte statements can be published in the newspapers. Them kind o' letters are intriguing right enough and would make right bright reading at times, if I could only publish the names o' the writers. But no, that kind o' social reformer eye prefers to keep his sixty candle power o' spleen and malice aforethought under the modern substitute for a bushel. Sometimes these kind o' letters are no signed which brings them, if possible, even more under the contempt they deserve. As I've said before, I'm no on for literary thuggee but wi' some folks, it seems the only way to hammer a thing into their heads is by a purely physical process. Still it takes a lot o' different folks to make a world and the same, wi' equal truth, might be said o' the letters that go to make up the sum total o' the week's correspondence. Some have nice things to say, talk o' my drink but never tak' heed o' my drouth. A nice letter that's publishable and the right size to fit this corner would suit me better than a lot o' dishmactlavers about nothing at all in general, which translated as often as no, means the writers themselves in particular.

Then there's the bird that sends me news red-hot from Kowloon and is in such a hurry wi' it that he cleas forgets to put a stamp on the envelope. Joe, he was a bit annoyed and opined he must have been a Scotsman but as I said afterwards, he might have been merely absent-minded and no in the least trying to live up to a reputation foisted on him by ignorant folk. Still it wasna nice (the absense of the stamp, I mean). He that pays quickly pays once but in the case of trying to cheat, the post office is the receiver that has to pay twice.

I got a nice chit the other day, though, from the Editor of the *Suastika*. It contained the glad news that the sale of its first number had exceeded expectations, that there was a profit already in the bank, that the second number was to be made bigger (leaves, no size, I take it) and would I, as a guarantor, tell him if I was willing to keep up my guarantee. And I could see the balance sheet at his office if I so minded. Fine and dandy. It's no great strain being a guarantor under conditions like that, a profit on the first number and a free copy forbye. No, go right ahead. Here's hoping that some fine day there'll be a Christmas bonus paid to guarantors when the profit becomes so that a respectable cheque can be made out without making the balance at the bank look measly. Up *Suastika*, I'm glad now I didn't try and write anything for it myself or it would have meant a voluntary winding-up petition by this time.

I got another letter on Saturday to publish which gives me the greatest o' pleasure. I hope you'll read it carefully for it's unique in its way. This is the first time I've ever known Mac to make a flat statement about anything. The nearest to that I ever got out o' him was one day at the Ferry when it was raining cats and dogs, the worst rain I can remember "Wet day, Mac" says I. "Aye" says he, looking sober and thinking it over "aye" says he "outside." That's Mac for ye: But of course he was annoyed at what happened between us the other morning. Without even troubling to read the letter I could see that quite plainly from the full and correct way he begins. What Mac knows about music, I declare to goodness, could sit nicely on the thighbone o' a bee, but howsomever ye can see what he's got to say for yourself.

Robt. MacWhirter Esq.,

Dear Sir,

What ails ye at that music any way, Robert ladlie? I piper body? I wasna at the mind you comin' up to see us years waddin', mind ye. I'm gettin' aye and up to eleven o'clock too auld to do the la-di-da and ye were as blate about gins us a forbye I wasna asked. My aim's sang as a lassie at her first dance, no' what it used to be and since But when ye did get up, the waddin' I attended in 1915 dell a stop wad ye stop, and when the slipper I threw slipped I'll tell ye this and had dune and blackened the best man's wit; I discovered then that ye ringle e'e I've saved a lot in were as timmer as a kettle. Ye silver sugar bowls wi' tongs complete. But even if I wasna there, pen in yer hand, but ye ken that I'll bato ye that piper was a little about tale music that if two deasin' his best. Even if, like a man I once kent named Patey, the Wyper, he spent a' his time tunin' his pipes and only got them right ten minutes after everybody else had gane hame, he was, I'll swear, willin'. I never saw a piper wha wasna, so

long as he had a breath in him. And what do you ken about music any way, Robert ladlie? I piper body? I wasna at the mind you comin' up to see us years waddin', mind ye. I'm gettin' aye and up to eleven o'clock too auld to do the la-di-da and ye were as blate about gins us a forbye I wasna asked. My aim's sang as a lassie at her first dance, no' what it used to be and since But when ye did get up, the waddin' I attended in 1915 dell a stop wad ye stop, and when the slipper I threw slipped I'll tell ye this and had dune and blackened the best man's wit; I discovered then that ye ringle e'e I've saved a lot in were as timmer as a kettle. Ye silver sugar bowls wi' tongs complete. But even if I wasna there, pen in yer hand, but ye ken that I'll bato ye that piper was a little about tale music that if two deasin' his best. Even if, like a man I once kent named Patey, the Wyper, he spent a' his time tunin' his pipes and only got them right ten minutes after everybody else had gane hame, he was, I'll swear, willin'. I never saw a piper wha wasna, so

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Silk Crepe
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CINEMA NOTES.

Douglas Fairbanks Fixes Things.

The name of Douglas Fairbanks is always a sure "draw." In "Mr. Fixit," however, he indulges in fewer breathless "stunts" than usual and is content to unfold a story which is compact of sheer humor from end to end. The adoption of a friend's name and troubles, the visit to the friend's moribund family (three ancient spinners and an ancient uncle), the living up of that elderly family by the adoption of six young orphans, the unravelling of a couple of love tangles ("leave it to me—I'll fix it")—the gaiety of it all is very infectious. The acting of the

kiddies is astonishingly clever and they seem to enjoy every minute of it. So does Fairbanks himself. We have seen him in many films, but in no other has he done himself so much justice as an actor and a humorist pure and simple. All the old vitality is there, but it finds an outlet not in astonishing athletic feats but in sheer humor that keeps the audience in joyous laughter most of the time. It seems almost a pity that he is to be chased off by Norma Talmage to-morrow, but lots of people will be glad to see Norma again.

The Anglo-French School at Causeway Bay re-opens to-morrow, the 6th, whilst the short-hand class in connection with the same institution re-opens on Thursday, at 5 o'clock.

HEAVY RAINFALL.
Serious Fatalities.
FURTHER DAMAGE
REPORTED.

To a very large extent Hongkong escaped the blow that was expected on Saturday. The typhoon seemed to be approaching the Colony and on Friday night and Saturday morning the weather was on the stormy side. Later the weather moderated considerably and the Royal Observatory reports that the typhoon entered the coast about midway between Kwang Chau Wan and Macao.

Hongkong has, however, come in for its share of very heavy rain. Between Friday morning and Saturday morning nearly six-and-a-half inches of rain were recorded, whilst a further 1.16 inches had fallen by Sunday morning. During last night and this morning the rainfall was particularly heavy, the Observatory recording a fall of 2.67 inches for the 24 hours. This brings the local rainfall for the year to 94.67 inches, against an average of 67.55 inches.

WIND AT 69 MILES PER HOUR.

The Director of the Royal Observatory has supplied us with the following particulars:—

The recent stormy weather commenced with a line squall at 2 a.m. on August 31, followed by others of considerable intensity until the afternoon. The barometer was above normal but the wind, apart from the squalls, indicated low pressure to the south west of Hongkong, which must have been of small area as the Pyrrhus, in latitude 15° and longitude 113° had moderate ENE winds with cloudy weather and squalls, having passed through a calm belt between latitude 11° and 14°. Her lowest barometer reading, 29.62 inches, occurred in this belt.

The Sandon Hall in latitude 19° and longitude 117° had fresh ENE winds with fine clear weather.

On September, the weather at Hongkong was fine with a fresh to moderate East wind. The Pyrrhus, approaching Hongkong from the south, had fresh ENE winds throughout with cloudy weather and squalls. She had no southerly winds.

The Indo-China observations indicated a shallow depression over Annam and the western portion of the China Sea.

On September 2, the weather at Hongkong became squally and the wind freshened from ENE. At 2 p.m. the Escalona, in latitude 20° and longitude 110° had a strong ESE wind with squally weather and heavy sea; barometer 29.73. At Hongkong, the barometer, though oscillating considerably, showed no definite tendency downward until 7 p.m. when an apparent gradient between Gap Rock and Hongkong was confirmed. By 8 p.m. it was tolerably certain that a secondary had formed and was then to the south of Hongkong. The wind at Gap Rock increased to force 9 and veered to ESE by 4 a.m. on September 3, when communication was interrupted. The highest squall velocity recorded at the Observatory was at the rate of 69 m.p.h. at 5.53 a.m. on the 3rd. 7 inches of rain fell.

As frequently happens in such cases the secondary became the most important feature of the cyclonic system. It moved north-westward, and entered the coast between Macao and Kwang Chau Wan on the afternoon of September 3.

A somewhat similar case occurred on July 21 when a secondary formed in the southern portion of an established but slowly moving cyclone to the east of the Ballingtang Channel, and moved rapidly westward reaching Haipong on July 25.

A Serious Collapse.
30 PEOPLE BURIED.

The most serious collapse in connection with the recent heavy rains took place at 11.15 this morning, when, without any warning, the roof and two top storeys of Nos. 313 and 315 Queen's Road West caved in, leaving the party wall and verandahs standing intact. So sudden was the collapse that none of the inmates of the houses was able to escape and it is estimated that about 30 people were buried in the debris.

The police, assisted by the Fire Brigade and Sanitary Board coolies, were quickly on the spot and many willing hands set to work to dig out the buried people. Within a very short time six men, all more or less seriously injured, were sent to the Government Civil Hospital and up to the time of writing (2.30 p.m.) an additional 14 injured bodies had been taken from the ruins. One man was found to be dead, making the

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CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream) ... \$1.25 per lb.
Australian Cheddar ... 1.00
Picnic (own make)50 a Jar.
Coulommier (own make)40 per pat.

FISH

Fillets ... 80 cents per lb.
Haddocks ... 70 " " "
Kippers ... 60 " " "
Red Herrings ... 30 " " "

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THE NORTHERN
EXPEDITION.

Strong Words at Canton.

More than 200 military and naval officers were present at a banquet given by President Sun Yat-sen, last Saturday evening at Government House. There were also present a large number of government officials, among whom were Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lin Sun, President of the Senate, Mr. Geo Chien Hsu, President of the Supreme Court.

In the course of his speech, President Sun Yat-sen declared that the successful campaign against the Kwangsi militarists means only temporary peace for these two provinces, in view of the fact that the northern troops under the leadership of the cold-blooded militarist, Wu Pui-fu are swooping down upon Hunan and threatening the situation of the Southwest. It is his belief that unless these hordes of northern troops are defeated there will be no peace and no hope for an early unification of the country hence an expedition against the Northern troops is imperative. The northern troops when compared with the military clique in Kwangsi which was recently defeated by the Cantonese, are not so strong and so well organized, according to President Sun, on account of the dissension, and jealousy of each other among themselves, the discredited military machine of the north will not be so difficult to destroy.

"The Government is sincere and true to its promises," said Dr. Wu Ting-fang in the course of his speech. Continuing, the veteran statesman, declared that the Government had redeemed its promise to the people of Kwangsi by returning the province to their control after the defeat of the military ruling class who oppressed them for nearly ten years. By this redemption, the support of the people not only in Kwangsi but in other provinces even in the North are having faith in the Government at Canton. Regarding Wu Pui-fu, Dr. Wu Ting-fang declared that he is a man with no principles. Turning toward the large assemblage of military and naval officers, Dr. Wu said, "It is your duty to crush this beast for in doing so you are fighting for Right; and do not forget that public opinion is on your side."

Other speakers were Messrs. Lau Chen-yu, Mess. Lin Sun, President of the Senate, Geo. Chien Hsu, President of the Supreme Court, and Chang Chi.

IF YOU WEAR TORICS,

If you know you have the best. If you do not, you have not yet done the best you can to give your eyes comfort. It is possible to correct the vision of eyes that need glasses without using Toric lenses. It would also be possible to use a motor car without pneumatic tyres, but it would not be as comfortable. If you have failed to find real eye comfort, try a pair of Torics, their deep inner curve conforms to the natural notions of your eye. Toric lenses of any prescriptions are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.

total recovered so far up to 21. At least seven more persons were buried, and at the time of going to press the rescuers were still busily engaged in extricating them. It is feared that few of them can be alive.

The scene around the fallen houses was an animated one the whole district having become excited over the sad happening. The C.S.P. and Mr. Burlingame were in personal attendance and the work of rescue was well co-ordinated.

One of the shops was used as a pawnshop and the Police transferred the valuable as they were discovered to No. 7 Police Station.

Later, One further dead body has been received. It is now definitely known that there are five more persons buried in No. 313 and one in No. 315.

ANOTHER COLLAPSE.

A fatal house collapse attributed to the heavy rains is reported from Saiwanho (Shaukiwan) when two females were killed and another Chinese somewhat seriously injured. The structure involved was a small hut tenanted by a Chinese labourer, his wife and daughter and another coolie. The back portion of the house was left intact, together with the cookloft. The coolie who slept in the cookloft escaped without injuries, but his fellow lodgers were not so fortunate. Being in the front portion of the hut, they were caught in the collapse, and it was with some difficulty that the coolie succeeded in extricating the labourer alive from the debris. The two females were pinned under a heavy mass of masonry, and efforts to extricate them had to be desisted until help was summoned from the Sanitary Board and police stations. Cemetery coolies also assisted in the work of rescue, but it was not until after half an hour's strenuous work that the remains of the two unfortunate females, badly crushed, were taken out. These were removed to the mortuary.

On the same day another collapse occurred at Sheki Lung Village, in the Kowloon City district. The collapse, however, was only partial, the rear part of the roof being the only portion affected. There were no casualties as the inmates were at work in the rice fields when the accident occurred.

OTHER ITEMS.

The roof over the verandah of the upper floors of Nos. 164 and 166 Queen's Road West collapsed on Saturday night, the mass of falling masonry also damaging the verandah of the second floors of the two buildings. Firemen called out to deal with the accident discovered no casualties as all the inmates were inside the house and the street was deserted on account of the heavy rain.

A large tree in Statue Square was uprooted by the wind that swept in from across the harbour and was deposited across the roadway. The obstruction was cleared by Public Works Department workmen.

TO REPULSE BAY HOTEL. We are informed by the Traffic Department that another large fall of earth and rock has taken place on the Pokfulam Road, by the old Elliot Battery making the road impassable. The road is closed from the University. The condition of the lower road—Jubilee Road—is not good, and residents and visitors proceeding to the Repulse Bay Hotel are advised to take the Shaukiwan route.

NOTICES.

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 692

NEW STOCKS

RECEIVED

OF THE FOLLOWING

LEATHER BELTS

IN BLACK, TAN AND WHITE

SOFT COLLARS

IN PIQUE AND ZEPHYR

SILK SOCKS

IN BLACK, WHITE, GREY, ETC.

CELLO GARTERS

IN WHITE, BLACK, TAN, GREY, NAVY, ETC.

GOLF HOSE

ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Collars Ties
Gloves Socks
Waistcoats Studs and Links.

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COCKTAILS.

CALDBECK'S MANHATTAN
CALDBECK'S VERMOUTH
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CAMERA NEWS



Lloyd George gave a week-end party at Chequers, his country home, to W. F. Massey (who has since left for home) in honour of his ten years as Premier of New Zealand.



A new photograph of Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein, taken at his home in Ireland, following his release from prison to take part in peace negotiations.



Suzanne Lenglen, who has now recovered from her recent indisposition.



In front row are Eamonn de Valera and Arthur Griffith. In back row are Miss O'Brennan, Mrs. Farnam and Miss O'Connell, women leaders in Ireland's fight for independence.



PRINCE OF WALES GUESSING IN THE CONTEST.

The picture gives one the idea that the Prince of Wales is giving some aged Scotch the whiff before testing it. But he isn't. He is taking part in a smelling competition at the theatrical garden party held in London recently.



Lunacharsky, the Soviet commissioner of education addressing fellow Russians.

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